

The Western Democrat.

OFFICE OF THE WEST SIDE OF TRADE STREET

CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS, AND THE GLORY OF THE ONE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF THE OTHER.

\$3 per annum IN ADVANCE

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1863.

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In addition to the above, there are four Battalions and forty-one unattached companies of North Carolina troops in service--enough to organize six more Regiments, which would make seventy-one North Carolina Regiments in service.

The Charlotte Mutual Fire Insurance Company. CONTINUES to take risks against loss by fire, on Houses, Goods, Produce, &c., at usual rates.

President--M. B. TAYLOR. Vice President--C. OVERMAN. Attorney--JOS. H. WILSON. Secy & Treas--E. N. Y. HUTCHISON.

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Executive Committee--F. Scarr, Jno. L. Brown, Wm. J. Yates. April 10, 1862.

Copartnership. WILLIAMS & OATES

Have this day associated with them in the Mercantile and Commission business, LEWIS W. SANDERS. The style of the firm will continue to be WILLIAMS & OATES & CO.

NOTICE--All persons indebted to the late firm of Williams & Oates will please call and settle up, as we wish to close our old business.

Dec 9, 1862. W. J. YATES & CO.

DR. J. M. MILLER, Charlotte, N. C.

Has resumed the Practice of Medicine, and can be found at his office in the building next to Kerr's hotel, or at his residence.

Feb. 25, 1862.

CORN WANTED. The subscribers wish to purchase CORN. Apply at their Livestock Stables. BROWN & WADSWORTH. Charlotte, Nov 11, 1862. If

Carriage & Wagon Shop. The subscriber, successor to Mr. Charles Overman in the Carriage and Wagon making business, respectfully informs the public that he will promptly execute all work entrusted to him, and he solicits a share of patronage.

REPAIRING of all kinds will be particularly attended to and done at short notice on reasonable terms. Send your work to Overman's old stand and give me a trial.

Charlotte, Jan 13, 1863. A. H. CRESWELL.

WANTED At the Medical Parvory Department in Charlotte. A large number of BOTTLES and VIALS, for which the highest cash price will be paid.

JAS. T. JOHNSON, Surgeon and Medical Parvory. January 27, 1863.

\$300 REWARD.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of JAMES M. BLUNT, a member of my Company, when delivered at Camp near Kenansville, N. C., or wherever the Company may be stationed. Said Blunt left the Hospital at Kingston, with sick leave, in May last, and has failed to return to Camp. He is about 35 years old, 5 feet, 9 inches high, dark hair, brown eyes, and dark complexion, and has a large scar on one of his legs below the knee, caused by a gun-shot wound. He is supposed to be lurking in the vicinity of Morrow's Turnout, Mecklenburg county, or in the vicinity of Raleigh. By order of Col. Mat. W. Ransom. G. M. MAXWELL, Capt. Co. H, 35th N. C. Regt.

Feb 17, 1863 Im-pd

State of North Carolina--Union Co. Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions--January Term, 1863

Jesse Hasty, admr., with the will annexed, of Peoples Hasty, deceased, vs. Charity Hasty and others. Petition for account and settlement. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, William W. Clifton and wife Polly, Wilbur Hasty and Nathaniel Hines, reside beyond the limits of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Western Democrat, a paper published in the town of Charlotte, notifying said Defendants that they be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Union at the Court-House in Monroe on the first Monday in April next, then and there to plead answer or demur to the petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, J. E. IRBY, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Monroe, the 1st Monday in January, A. D. 1863. Feb 10, 1863 6t J. E. IRBY, Clerk.

State of North Carolina--Union Co. Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions--January Term, 1863

Darling Broom, admr. of Allen Broom, vs. Noah Broom and others. Petition for account and settlement. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, Noah Broom, Jacob L. Broom, Noah Preslar, John Vickery and wife Teressa, Hiram Reynolds and wife Telitha, and Henry Helms Broom, reside beyond the limits of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Western Democrat, a paper published in the town of Charlotte, notifying said Defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Union at the Court-House in Monroe on the 1st Monday in April next, then and there to plead answer or demur to this petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken, and the same heard ex parte as to them.

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State of North Carolina--Union Co. Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions--January Term, 1863

Stephen H. Parker and Peter Parker, Exrs. vs. Matthew Parker and others. Petition for settlement of the estate of Peter Parker, Sr., deceased. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, Lemuel Parker and Wiley Parker, reside beyond the limits of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Western Democrat, a paper published in the town of Charlotte, notifying said Defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Union at the Court-House in Monroe on the first Monday in April next, then and there to plead answer or demur to this petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken, and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, J. E. IRBY, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Monroe, the 1st Monday in January, A. D. 1863. Feb 10, 1863 6t J. E. IRBY, Clerk.

State of North Carolina--Cabarrus Co. Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions--January Term, 1863.

A. F. Ludwick vs. Gold Hill Mining Company; E. A. Eudy vs. same; William Lenard vs. same; James Eudy vs. same; Simon Hatley vs. same; James Dunbar vs. same; James Eddy vs. same; J. B. Harris vs. same; W. T. Miller vs. same; H. T. Lantz vs. same; W. F. Biles vs. same; Jesse Skoen vs. same. Attachments--Levied on lands belonging to the Gold Hill Mining Company. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, constituting the said Company are not inhabitants of this State. It is ordered by the Court that publication be made six weeks in the Western Democrat for Defendants to appear and show cause why the lands levied upon should not be ordered to be sold.

Witness, Joseph Young, Clerk of our said Court at office in Concord, the third Monday in January A. D. 1863. JOSEPH YOUNG, Clerk. February 3, 1863 6t

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

All persons indebted to the Estate of Patrick J. Lowrie, deceased, are requested to call and make immediate payment to SAM'L P. SMITH, Attorney for Executor. Dec 20, 1862

EXCHANGE NOTICE, No. 4.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 10, 1863. The following officers and men have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared. 1. All officers and men captured in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, up to December 10th, 1862. 2. All officers and men captured in Missouri, Kansas, Mexico, Arizona, Arkansas and Louisiana, up to January 1st, 1863. 3. The two foregoing sections apply not only to officers and men of the Confederate service, but also to all persons captured in arms or hostile array against the United States, whatever may have been the character of the military organizations to which they were attached, and whatever may have been the terms of the paroles given by them. If any are in Federal prisons, they are to be immediately released, and delivered to the Confederate authorities. 4. All Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at City Point up to January 6th, 1863. 5. All Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at Vicksburg up to December 23d, 1862, and including said date. 6. All Confederate officers and men captured at Vicksburg up to December 23d, 1862, and including said date. 7. All paroled Confederate officers and men received at Vicksburg up to December 23d, 1862, and including said date. 8. All Confederate officers and men captured and paroled at Fredericksburg, Va., in December, 1862. 9. All Confederate officers and men captured at Goldsboro, N. C., in December, 1862. 10. Other miscellaneous and minor exchanges, of which the appropriate officers will be duly informed.

ROBERT OLD, Agent of Exchange. Jan 20, 1863 6t

SOAP WANTED.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT. Charlotte, N. C., January 12, 1863. Wanted, immediately, at this Department, ten thousand pounds of hard Soap for the Army at Goldsboro, N. C. for which the market price will be paid. The necessity of the Government to procure Manufactured Soap will, it is hoped, induce the people of this section to engage in making an article so indispensable to the health and comfort of their relatives in the Army. E. M. LOWE, Capt. & A. C. S. Jan 12, 1863 1f

The Western Democrat.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Our terms are three dollars per year in advance; or two dollars for six months.

Individual or local shipplasters will not be received. When sent to us they will be held subject to the sender's call, and not returned by letter.

The Democrat will be discontinued to all subscribers at the expiration of the time for which it is paid. Those who want to continue must renew before or at the expiration of their time.

EXECUTION OF A DESERTER.

A correspondent writing from the 38th N. C. Regiment, near Fredericksburg, to the Raleigh Standard, gives the following account of the execution of a deserter:

"The execution of the sentence of death upon William A. Tomlin, private, company B, 38th N. C. Regiment, was done the 23d of February. The culprit had been an enlisted soldier nearly twelve months, but had never done duty, being under guard as a deserter. He was one of those abandoned characters who could evade the vigilance of the civil officers, after the perpetration of a heinous crime, by a change of locality, a feigned name, a new avocation, or some other fraud. According to his own narrative, he was aged 23 years, had roamed over North and South Carolina as preacher, colporteur, doctor, pill seller, &c., under twelve different names (too tedious to mention), his true name being N. A. H. Claunch, was born and partly raised at Jamestown, Guilford county, N. C., had married three wives, all of whom are now living, had murdered two men, one of whom was his brother. Much of such matter was developed on the trial, all of which tended to make the culprit a fit example to expiate the crime of which he was found guilty, and which the good soldiers interest and justice to our country so much demanded.

Being found guilty of desertion and of inducing others to do so, by a court martial, sentence of death being passed and confirmed, the day was appointed for the execution in the presence of the brigade (Pender's). Early Monday morning, the brigade, under the command of our excellent Colonel, W. J. Hoke, was formed, making three sides of a parallelogram. The prisoner, seemingly a willing victim, was marched up to a stake in the middle of the fourth side, and being secured, the guard formed fifteen steps inside the parallelogram, the prisoner's back being towards them, the commanding officer stepped back to the guard and commanded, ready! aimed! fired! when the prisoner fell a lifeless corpse, pierced by ten minnie balls, two of which went through his head. Considering the snow was about a foot deep, and the weather was extremely cold, it was a gloomy and sad spectacle. I conjecture the example will have a happy effect on our troops."

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT

It is meet that, as a people who acknowledge the supremacy of the living God, we should be ever mindful of our dependence on Him; should remember that to Him alone can we trust for our deliverance; that to Him is due devout thankfulness for the signal mercies bestowed on us, and that by prayer alone can we hope to secure the continued manifestation of that protecting care which has hitherto shielded us in the midst of trials and dangers.

In obedience to His precepts, we have from time to time been gathered together with prayers and thanksgiving, and He has been graciously pleased to hear our supplications, and to grant abundant exhibitions of His favor to our armies and our people. Through many conflicts we have now attained a place among the nations which commands their respect; and to the enemies who encompass us around and seek our destruction, the Lord of Hosts has again taught the lesson of His inspired word: that the battle is not to the strong, but to whomsoever He willeth to exalt.

Again, our enemy, with loud boasting of the power of their armed men and mailed ships, threaten us with subjugation, and, with evil machinations, seek, even in our own homes and at our own firesides, to pervert our men-servants and maid-servants into accomplices of their wicked designs.

Under these circumstances, it is my privilege to invite you once more to meet together and to prostrate yourselves in humble supplication to Him who has been our constant and never-failing support in the past, and to whose protection and guidance we trust for the future.

To this end, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, do issue this my proclamation, setting apart Friday, the twenty-seventh day of March as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, and I do invite the people of the said States to repair on that day to their usual places of public worship, and to join in prayer to Almighty God that he will continue his merciful protection over our cause, that he will scatter our enemies and set at naught their evil designs, and that he will graciously restore to our beloved country the blessings of peace and security.

In faith whereof, I have herewith set my hand at the city of Richmond on the twenty-seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

An Irishman's opinion of the Irish Federalists. A gentleman, just arrived from Washington, reports the following conversation as having taken place within his hearing, in a grocery store in the District of Columbia, between an Irish Federal officer (who had his family with him) and a grocer:

Officer--"I wish to make some purchases for my family."
Grocer--"You are an Irishman, I believe."
Officer--"Yes, sir, and from Massachusetts."
Grocer--"Not three years ago the Legislature of Massachusetts passed a law prohibiting the military organization of Irish Roman Catholics; and yet you are here to fight for these same Yankees and to oppress Southerners who are struggling for their independence. You and Bishop Hughes, and Gen. Shields, and such Irish Catholic renegades, can buy nothing in this store."

THE FRENCH PROPOSITION.

The very intelligent correspondent of the Savannah Republican, writing from Richmond, says:

"The Federal authorities have declined to act upon the Emperor's suggestion, and in so doing, in effect, refused to treat with the Confederate Government upon any terms short of an abandonment on its part of the contest. Under these circumstances, what course is Louis Napoleon likely to pursue? He must either give up all idea of pacification or follow out his policy to its logical sequences, and recognize our independence. Which of these alternatives will he adopt?"

The answer to this question may--I do not say does--depend upon the action of the Confederate Government upon a proposition which there is reason to believe has very recently been submitted to it. Of the exact nature of this proposition I am not informed, but am led to believe it has some reference to the French occupation of Mexico. Under the supposition, though without the knowledge that such is the case, the question occurs whether it would be to our interest to accept the raising of the blockade and the use of the French navy, and perhaps an alliance, offensive and defensive as regards this continent, upon condition of our abstaining, now and hereafter, from all interference with the Emperor's plans in Mexico.

Without undertaking to discuss so grave a matter as this, with the limited information at my command, I cannot refrain from expressing the hope, that the idea of future acquisitions of territory from Mexico will have no influence whatsoever upon our government in coming to a resolution. The free gift of the whole of Mexico would be a curse rather than a blessing, if we were required to accept its mongrel population along with it. These wretched people are the vile amalgam resulting from the indiscriminate cohabitation of the Spaniard, the Indian, and the negro, and they partake all the vices of each of those races, without any of its virtues. In addition to this, the inhabitants are as bitterly opposed to our system of labor as the people of New England. The supremacy, therefore, of the French, or of any other race, except the Paritan, could hardly be a disadvantage to other nations.

What we need is a homogenous population, a compact territory, and uniform institutions. We have territory enough already, and what we have would be all the better if it were differently shaped and bounded. Let us rather improve what we have, restrict the elective franchise and the right to hold real estate to the people, and their descendants, who were living in the Confederate States at the beginning of the war, and those who have adhered to our cause and assisted in the establishment of our independence, and discourage immigration from all countries, especially the United States, not having similar institutions to our own. Do this, and we shall have a house not founded on sand, or divided against itself. As between Mexico and the States of the Northwest, one might well be excused for preferring the latter. Indeed, a reunion with the Northwest is not without its advocates here, amongst whom may be numbered some of the ablest men in the country.

But to return from this digression: The refusal to accept the suggestion of Louis Napoleon argues great ignorance of the strength and resolution of the Confederate States on the part of the Federal Government, or a strong desire to provoke the intervention of foreign Powers. In the latter event, Mr. Lincoln may hope to keep his people united, prevent any further secession of States, and preserve the dignity of his Government, even while conceding our independence under the pressure from other nations.

The government, it is said, has received from Europe within the last two months, two millions yards of military cloth, or enough to furnish a suit to every man in the army. But this should not stop the spinning wheels and looms at home. One suit of clothes will last a soldier, who has to march in such weather as this, and to fight in the woods and swamps, and on rugged mountains but a short time. The last remaining hope our enemies have of subjugating us, is based upon our (supposed) limited supply of food and clothing. If the men will furnish the former, there need be no doubt that the women will provide the latter.

THE CONFEDERATE PRIVATEERS.

CHARLESTON, MARCH 3.--Nassau advices received at this point report the arrival there of the Confederate Privateer Retribution. The Retribution has taken and burned the Bark Mary Wright, of Portland, Me., and the Brig Camden. She encountered an unknown Whaler in the Carabean Sea which showed fight, killing one of the crew of the Retribution, when the Whaler was sunk with all on board, by the fire of the Retribution. She also captured and sent to a Confederate Port the Brig Elliott, of Massachusetts, Me., and the Schooner Hanover, of Massachusetts. The Elliott was subsequently recaptured by the Yankees at St. Thomas. The Retribution also captured and ran ashore on the Bahamas the Brig Emily Fisher, taking the crew prisoners, and landing them at Nassau. The crew of the Retribution are all well and would soon finish repairs when she would resume her cruise.

MOBILE, March 2.--The Tribune learns from Capt. Haywood, who took the Florida out of this port, that there were nine blockaders in front of the entrance to the harbor. Two pursued, and by aid of their powerful Fresnel lights, they signaled the Florida four miles. The chase continued ten hours, but the Florida ran out of view, and on her way destroyed a new Yankee Brig on her first voyage, laden with sugar, molasses and rum, the whole valued at one hundred and forty thousand dollars. The speed of the Florida is 15 miles per hour, and Captain Maffitt is greatly pleased with her.

A DARING ADVENTURE.--A party of brave Southern boys went into Memphis, not long since, and during their peregrinations, got on board two steamboats lying at the landing of the city, captured and tied the guard, raised steam, worked the boats to the other side of the river, and there burned them, to the great astonishment of Memphis Federalism.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Queen in her speech to Parliament says, with regard to American affairs, that she had abstained from taking any steps with a view to a cessation of hostilities, because it had not seemed that any such overtures would be attended with any possibility of success. She, however, viewed with the deepest concern the conflict which still raged, and witnessed with grief the distress which the war inflicted upon portions of her subjects.

In the House of Lords, Earl Derby criticized the Queen's speech. He regretted that the Government had not felt justified in joining the attempt in which they were invited by France, not to intervene, nor for the purpose of putting an end to the war, but to obtain by their good offices, if possible, such an armistice as would lead the parties themselves to reflect on the miseries and hopelessness of the war in which they were engaged. He differed from the opinion expressed by many of his political friends that the time had arrived for recognizing the Southern States. His conviction was that, come what may, the reconstruction of the Union was impossible. On the whole, he approved of the course the Government had taken. [Cheers.] Earl Russell, in reply, justified the policy which the Government had pursued and expressed a strong opinion that it would be impossible for the Union of the Northern and Southern States to be again established.

Earl Malmesbury expressed regret that England had not joined France in the proposed Intervention. Earl Grey took the contrary view. In the House of Commons, D'Israeli reviewed the Ministerial Programme, imputing vacillation and inconsistency to the Government. The Foreign Secretary said the North was fighting with the Board of Trade alleged that the course of slavery was at the bottom of the war. The Chancellor of the Exchequer spoke warmly in favor of the South, but was followed by the Secretary of War, who avowed that his opinions are diametrically opposed thereto. The Chief Secretary for Ireland declared his conviction that the Lord of Hosts was fighting for the Confederates. Bentwick said he believed if a proposal to recognize the South was brought forward it would be supported by Parliament.

The London Times, advertising to the American question in Parliament, points out that the views of the opposition are the same as those of the Government. After a recess of six eventful months there is not a single statesman on either side who believes that the restoration of the Union on the terms of the original compact is possible. Though there is one who declares that if such a compact was practicable, it would only prove the political ruin of America. We arrive, then, at the one conclusion--that separation on reasonable terms and at the earliest moment is the result which the friends of America ought to desire.

The London Times says that it is reported that certain parties in Paris had offered a loan to the Confederate Government of \$5,000,000, sterling, on the basis of Cotton at 5d. per lb, with the option of exchanging for Confederate Bonds at 70, bearing 8 per cent interest, and that the offer had been accepted.

A Paris letter gives a report that President Lincoln's Administration demands from France a categorical explanation of the Emperor's intentions in Mexico, and of the interpretation to be put on his letter to Gen. Forey.

The insurrection in Poland is said to be spreading. A sanguinary battle had been fought at Wengrow, in which the insurgents were defeated and the town captured by the Russians.

NORTHERN ITEMS.

The New York Herald says--"Long live Abraham our President." "Lincoln is temporary dictator." The Herald says that the measures lately passed by Congress and others that will become laws, will practically invest Lincoln with all the powers of Dictator. By advices received from Port Royal, the Herald has further information respecting the difficulty between Hunter and Foster. Hunter peremptorily ordered the staff of Foster to leave his Department, and put General Stevenson under arrest for disparaging the negro troops.

The New York Times has private advices confirming, to some extent, the rumors of trouble in General Banks's command, growing out of the introduction of negro troops. Four or five officers of the one hundred and thirty-third regiment New York Volunteers have resigned, and one Brigadier General has refused to recognize the colored troops, or to march with them.

George N. Sanders sailed from Halifax on the 21st for Europe. He had Confederate despatches with him.

Major General Cassius M. Clay has been recommissioned United States Minister to Russia, vice Simon Cameron, resigned.

In Baltimore the Money Market is as much excited as in New York. On the 25th the closing rates for gold were 172 1/2 bid, and 173 asked.

DEATH BY DROWNING.--We regret to learn that one day last week, Mr. James Neely, of Rowan county, in attempting to cross the South Yalkin River, was drowned. The mother and sister of the unfortunate young man, we learn, were standing upon the shore and witnessed the sad catastrophe without being able to render any assistance to the son and brother. Mr. Neely had rendered gallant service in the present war, been severely wounded, and was to have been united in marriage to a young lady of Ireddell, this week, had he survived. Statesville Express.

It should concern the public to know the fact that speculation in flour is assuming a serious aspect in this part of the State. We are informed upon good authority that there is a man now in this region, with several thousand dollars in gold, and a very large amount in Confederate bills, purchasing flour with the view of sending it out of the State. The gold will doubtless be employed to depreciate the Confederate currency. Until within a few days past, flour could be had at \$35 to \$36 per barrel; but under the operations of the party referred to it has gone up to \$42, as we are informed. Salisbury Watchman.

A POLITICAL OPPONENT'S OPINION OF PRESIDENT DAVIS.

Senator Hill of Georgia in a recent speech says the following tribute to President Davis:

"Now, gentlemen, I will give you frankly my opinion of our first President--Mr. Davis. In the old Union he and I always thought differently and acted with different political parties. I was not prepossessed in his favor. He was not originally my first choice for his present high position. Furthermore, since his election, if a single political friend of mine, in this State, has received a civil commission at his hands; I am to this hour not aware of the fact. These things are not calculated to win a favorable judgment; but I experience a sense of self-respect when I realize as I do the fact that I am capable of lifting myself above these petty, but too often popular considerations, and judge the President by the merit of his ability and patriotic motives, and by the principles of his administration. Thus judging him I declare to you that if I had now to select a Chief Magistrate for this trying crisis, I should feel it a duty to select Jefferson Davis. I concede the charge, averringly made, that he is neither a Caesar, nor a Cromwell, nor a Napoleon. He is nobler than either, and greater than all, because he is nobler than the laws of the land, and seeks to establish and not to destroy constitutional governments. In my opinion, his great desire, to which all earthly desires are subordinate, is our final and complete success in this revolution. Mr. Lincoln, with all the advantages of a long organized powerful and well supplied government; State Executives, even in the Confederate States, not having upon their shoulders the conduct of this gigantic war; have pleaded necessity as an excuse for exercising extraordinary powers, and have trampled upon constitutional restrictions and individual rights. But Mr. Davis, with all the disadvantages of a new and weak government to which I have alluded, and